

This Page is from the Daily of Tuesday, April 11.

TAXATION.

It is a foregone conclusion that the school directors of Tombstone district will submit, for the consideration of the taxpayers, a proposition to vote a special tax to keep the schools running until January 1st, at which time the regular tax will be available. If the proposition is reasonable there is no doubt but that the people will assent to it, but if it be largely in excess of what will be required to meet the present indebtedness and the schools for the eight months from May 1st to January 1st, it is a strong probability that the proposition will meet the fate of the late immigration bill, and the schools will have to close down. We have the sum of ten thousand dollars assessed as the probable amount to be required. If such a proposition is submitted it carries its own weight with it, for we do not believe the people will be willing to bear a burden of one per cent on a valuation of one million dollars of property within the school district. It will be too much of a burden in addition to the county and city taxes to come a little later and add to the regular order. The county tax can hardly be less than two and a half dollars on the one hundred dollar valuation of property, and the city tax the same as last year, or one dollar on the hundred, which would add another one dollar for school tax and the burden becomes three dollars and one half on the one hundred dollar valuation.

In addition to these burdens the business man has to pay his county property license taxes, insurance and taxes, which add nearly or quite as much more, making a rate of taxation direct and indirect, of from nine to ten dollars on the one hundred.

We believe that a tax of five thousand dollars, or one-half of one per cent—fifty cents on the one hundred dollars—may be voted and collected. This, while leaving no surplus for the beginning of another year, will quite nearly wipe out the present indebtedness and pay current expenses, which is all-sufficient. Had the Southern Pacific Railroad company that great educator—paid its taxes last year, there would have been no deficit, but a surplus, in the treasury at the end of the year. It is believed that those who have given the matter some attention, that the taxes that will be regularly levied and collected for the fiscal year of 1882 and thereafter will be ample for the future.

We have the assurance of the General Sherman party that they enjoyed their short visit here exceedingly well. This is a source of satisfaction to those who devoted their time and attention to the task of showing them around and extending the hospitality of the city to the party, as it is also a satisfaction to the entire community. But few who gazed upon the countenance of the hero of an hundred battles, at the reception on Saturday evening, can reasonably expect to ever meet him again, as in a few weeks the breadth of a continent will separate them for years, and possibly for ever. The time and courtesy devoted to General Sherman and his party was time well spent.

The board of supervisors have authorized Sheriff Behan to offer a reward of \$500 for the capture of the murderer of M. R. Peel, who was killed at Charleston two weeks ago, and another \$500 reward for the murderer of the old man McMenomy, who was killed on the San Pedro, near St. David's, about the same time of the murder of Mr. Peel. This action is eminently right and proper, and will meet the hearty approval of the entire community.

A Disgraced Committee.
From the Globe Chronicle, April 5.
During the past week a meeting of the citizens of Globe was suddenly called, and those who attended it selected a committee to call upon Gen. Sherman at San Carlos to crave his influence with the government to procure the establishment of a military post at Globe. The committee has returned and report that the general was entirely unfavorable to the request, and, moreover, expressed some opinions of Arizona, at large, not as flattering as he might have been expected to have been visiting of romance.

Our readers will remember that Christian (commonly called Frank) Aabiltz was buried for nineteen hours under the snow deposited upon him by the fatal avalanche in Lake Canyon. A few days after his rescue, and after he had partially recovered from the effects of his long interment, some of his friends asked him how he felt during the long hours of the day after he heard living men pass over him and then leave. Frank replied: "Well, boys, I tell you what it is; if I'd had a bishtol I'd cut mine throat."

Anti-Chinese Convention Called.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—A resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Trades Assembly, yesterday, calling for a general convention to be held in San Francisco, April 24th, for the purpose of devising some plan to rid the country of the Chinese. A committee has been prepared, and it might have been expected that he been visiting of romance.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Special Dispatches to the Epitaph.)

Rosecrans to be Superseded.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A Washington special says the indications are that General Rosecrans will be superseded in the management of the democratic congressional campaign, which is to be turned over to Roswell P. Flower.

The report of the house election commission shows that charges of fraud and ballot-box stuffing in South Carolina are doubtless true. It shows that a republican majority of 5,000 for Mackey was thrown out and a democrat seated. In some places ballot-boxes contained more democratic votes than the whole number of voters.

The senate committee on foreign relations resumed consideration of the Chinese question and discussed the various features of the substitutes offered for the vetoed bill, but without reaching a point action on any of them.

The star route recognition of Stephen A. Dorsey has been declared forfeited and his arrest ordered. The nominations of Chandler and Hunt have been favorably reported.

Tucson's Reception of the General.

TUCSON, April 10.—General Sherman and party arrived this evening from Fort Huachuca. They were met by a committee of citizens at Benson. The S. P. railroad placed a special car at the disposal of the General and party. On arriving at the depot in this place they were met by about three thousand people and a cornet band, which played national airs. The party were escorted to the hotel in carriages and were dined by the city council and other prominent citizens. To-morrow they will visit San Xavier and Fort Lowell, and on Wednesday will leave on the evening train for Los Angeles, where they will remain two days.

Hon. Eugene Sullivan returned last night from Guaymas, Sonora. He reports rapid progress of the railroad. It is expected to be completed to the line by June. He was much pleased with the rapid influx of Americans in Sonora.

Murdered Chinaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—A Lewiston (Idaho) dispatch says: There was a triple murder, robbery and arson at Camos creek, Idaho, on or about the 2d inst. Three Chinamen engaged in mining in a remote place were known to have in their possession about \$700 in gold dust. On the 5th the cabin was found burned, with the charred remains of two of the Chinamen. On the claim was found the body of the third, shot through his head, his throat cut from ear to ear. A young white man in the neighborhood named Gamawin exhibited considerable gold dust, evidently such as had been taken from the Chinamen, and had upon him a pair of boots belonging to one of the murdered men. He has since been arrested.

Running Amuck in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, April 10.—A man named Simon Raton had a difficulty a few days ago with a man named Erickson. A fight ensued, when Erickson whipped Raton badly. To-day the latter met the former on the street, and, drawing a pistol, fired at him. He missed Erickson, but the ball took effect in the hand of a young man named J. J. Livingston. Raton fled, and was pursued by a large crowd. Being pressed, he turned and fired, the ball striking James Lansing, an old and respected citizen, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Raton was captured and lodged in jail. The excitement is intense, and there is strong talk of lynching. Raton is a worthless, drunken fellow.

Sonora Matters—Steamer Overdue.

To Tap the Mexican Central.

TUCSON, April 10.—A special from Guaymas to the Star, dated the 6th, says Messrs. Morley and Robinson start for Magdalena to-day on railroad business. With them goes B. Phelps and Paul Wright, late of Guaymas, the latter two en route for New York. The railroad is being built at the rate of a mile and a half a day, and is now at the summit, eighty miles from Hermosillo. A station is being constructed at Basuchich.

The steamer Sonora is over due.

Work on the Santa Gertrudis is being vigorously prosecuted under the superintendence of R. B. Harper. A large lot of brick has been contracted for to build the depot at Guaymas.

Nearly all the brick for building

the State college, at Hermosillo, are ready, and the work of construction will be commenced about the 5th of May, when the corner stone is to be laid.

A rumor, apparently well founded,

is current here that the road from Guaymas to the line has been sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company, and that after this line reaches Magdalena a branch will be started from Tegusua, via Bronzes and Trinidad, to tap the Mexican Central at or near Chihuahua.

Government Engineer Hamora and

family left for Tucson on the 4th. Weather cool and pleasant.

Daniel Devillers, a brakeman on

the train from Hermosillo to the end of the track, was killed to-day by falling from the front car. Twenty-one cars passed over him.

Fraud in the China Trade.

Boston, April 10.—The Journal says an outline of operations of an extensive swindle in the China trade reached Boston this morning, and the indications are that a gigantic fraud is about to be exposed.

Search for Jeannette Survivors.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Hunt received a dispatch from Melville, Alaska, yesterday, stating

January 27, as follows: "I have completed all arrangements for supplies and outfits for six months and leave this place to-day, thence to Lena Delta to continue the search for missing comrades."

Thursday's Cyclone.

HOT SPRINGS, April 10.—Assyria, in Barrin county, was devastated by Thursday night's cyclone. The tract is forty rods wide. Two children of Mr. Meade were killed, and another badly injured. Levi Kenyon was probably fatally hurt by a falling building.

Thankful Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—The Mormon conference, now being held at Independence, is making vigorous war upon polygamy, and has unanimously adopted a resolution thanking President Arthur and congress for passing the anti-polygamy bill.

MCPHERSON, Kansas, April 10.—The storm of Friday night blew down a house in Delmar township, this county, in which Westly Bryant and family resided. Mrs. Bryant and two children were buried in the ruins.

Parnell Paroled.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Parnell has been released on a week's parole to visit a sister in Paris.

HON. GRANVILLE H. OURY.

Delegate from Arizona Territory.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Granville H. Oury is a Virginian by birth, but a truly representative man of the great West. He was born in Abingdon, Va., March 12th, 1825, and removed with his parents to Missouri when eleven years old. There he worked on his father's farm, meanwhile taking advantage of a country school's facilities for acquiring his primary education. By dint of perseverance and a proper economy of his night hours, he advanced himself in his studies far enough to enter upon a regular course for the legal profession. Entering the law office of Judge A. H. Buckner, at Bowling Green, Mo., in 1846, and concluding his preparations, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Warren county, that state, in 1848, in the latter part of which year he accompanied his father to the State of Texas.

In 1849 the Eldorado fever broke out, and with the thousands of other brave adventurers, Mr. Oury went to seek gold in California. The experience acquired there fitted him in an eminent degree, for the development of the treasures in the mountains of the West. In 1856 he went to Arizona territory, where he has since resided; and in 1865, after the organization of the territory, entered again upon the practice of the law.

Having been one of the pioneer settlers of Arizona, his deep interest in the welfare and outcome of the promising young commonwealth led him to devote a large share of his attention to its political affairs, and in 1866 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and was twice thereafter re-elected, serving during the years 1866, 1873, and 1875, during which time he was twice elected speaker of the house.

The large and varied interests of

Mr. Oury in his territory, together with his experience and ability, led the people to demand a still greater share of his time and talents to their necessities, and they elected him to represent them in this (forty-seventh) session of congress.

Since his arrival in Washington

his entire time has been devoted to the best interests of his territory, in endeavoring to rid the country of the various Indian tribes occupying reservations here and there in the best portions of the territory, as also in seeking government aid to test the efficiency of the artesian system for irrigating purposes, by which a vast area of rich lands can be reclaimed for agricultural pursuits; and obtaining appropriations for public buildings, for the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado river of the west, and for the erection of public buildings much needed in the territory; to procure for his people the privilege of electing their governor and secretary; asking a donation of land from the government for common school purposes, and in many ways seeking private and individual relief.

As one of the committee on mines

and mining, he is assiduous in his efforts to protect the mining interests of Arizona and to prevent injurious tinkering with the laws governing that subject.

Just at the zenith of manhood,

Mr. Oury has, by his young lifetime of hardy labor, illustrated what has been aptly called "possibilities in man," and by his untiring energy, his application, aided by his natural talents, has won an additional halo to the glory encircling the name of his mother state—Virginia. Youths may learn, by reading his history, what there may be in store for them by a proper use of the time and talents nature may give them.

A sportive country.

A letter received here, says the Carson Appeal, from Arizona, states that Tombstone and Tucson contain nearly 500 gamblers of every grade in the profession. They are all said to be making a living either by foul or fair means. Once in a while a check guerrilla is carried out of a gambling house on a shutter for plying his vocation rather too freshly; but his confederates generally take off his boots before he goes out. Many of the high-toned sports, most of whom hail from Nevada, have made big fortunes there. Pete Vallette, formerly of Carson, and Henry French, many years ago from Virginia City, formed a partnership about three years ago,

running three faro games, and on the first of last month retired from the business, dividing \$400,000 between them. Villette is said to have gone to Europe, and French will go into the brokerage business in New York.

WHAT SWIFT DID SAY

On the Subject of the Chinese Treaty.

The following letter from ex-commissioner John F. Swift appeared in the Sacramento Record-Union of Friday last, and gives a clear exposition of his understanding of the treaty and what took place during its negotiation:

EDITORS RECORD-UNION.—The article in the Record-Union of yesterday, based upon an alleged interview between myself and a reporter of the San Francisco Morning Call upon the China treaty, seems to require an explanation from me. The San Francisco Evening Post, writing upon the same supposed utterances, takes similar grounds as your journal. An unexpected call to this city to attend a funeral of a dead friend renders it impossible to make the proper correction in San Francisco in time. The gentleman who reported the interview in the Call, while giving accurately enough much that I did say, has misunderstood, and, therefore, misrepresented me as stating for discussion and agreed facts between the commissioners what I only gave him as my opinions upon what the Chinese government thought and desired. For what I did actually say upon the subject, I respectfully call attention to an interview with a Chronicle reporter, published the same day. I said to both the Chronicle and Call reporters in substance that I had no doubt that the Chinese government fully expected that the United States government would take all necessary time to correct any evil growing out of the immigration of Chinese laborers, and that it was distinctly agreed that what might be necessary time, whether ten years or fifty years, the United States was to be the sole and only judge. I did not say that it was agreed that thirty years, or any named time, would be necessary or adopted. I said that the Chinese government, as I understood them, relied upon the good faith of the American government not to take more time than was necessary to accomplish the desired result. And thinking as I do that an entire generation, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, was as little time as would operate to place this coast in the normal condition of a homogeneous community of people like that of the Atlantic States or Europe. I had no doubt, and have no doubt that thirty—three years would have been perfectly satisfactory to the authorities at Peking. I said to the reporter that the Chinese government, in my opinion, was not desirous of having their people emigrate, and that they would probably make no complaint if the prohibition was to be perpetual. From what I saw in China it is my opinion that had the Fifteen-passenger Act passed into a law, although it was in the very teeth of the Burlingame treaty, no objection would have been made by the Chinese government. I believe that so far as China is concerned no new treaty was necessary before prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers. The treaty was only necessary in order to remove the objections of our own government to legislation against the provisions of the Burlingame treaty. The Chinese would not, I think, have found fault had we done so. The real opposition to the restriction of Chinese immigration comes, not from China, but from the citizens of the United States, who expect to make money out of cheap labor, regardless of every other economic, social or political consideration. I have never known any American or European resident of China who thinks the Chinese government want their people to migrate or that they would claim it as a valuable right that their people should come to this or any other country. The force that sets the Chinese to moving in this direction, and opposes restrictions being placed upon the movement, has its base and standing ground in this country alone. I have no standing in China. And in my humble opinion the most of the supersensibility over the inviolable obligation of treaties about which we have heard so much in this connection comes not so much from exaggerated respect for international obligation as from a desire to continue the importation of Chinese coolies as cheap laborers. The new treaty was understood by all parties to allow the United States to "regulate," "limit" and "suspend" the coming of Chinese laborers to this country as long as it was, in the opinion of the United States, in any manner detrimental to their interests. Every hint or suggestion of the Chinese Commissioners looking to China having any voice in determining the circumstances or extent of any action to be taken by this government was sternly repudiated as even the oasis of discussion by the American Commissioners as the proceedings will show.

The new treaty, in as plain terms as words can express, provides that whenever in the opinion of the United States the coming or residence affects or threatens to affect the interests of the United States or any part thereof, they may limit or suspend the same. And of the duration of such suspension they are to be the sole judges. And as I understand the situation it stands thus: A majority of both branches of congress on the one hand think that the exigency has arisen when the power should be exercised; the president and a minority of congress, on the other hand think it has not. That is about all I can see in the controversy. As to what is a reasonable suspension that can only be judged by the na-

ture of the evil and the object to be accomplished. And when the president says that twenty years is too long, I can only say that in my opinion he either does not view the coming of the Chinese to this country as an evil at all, or he does not look upon it as an evil of such magnitude as we upon this coast do. I must assume that he, as a logical and sensible man construes the word reasonable as allowing of all the time necessary to abate the evil, if it is an evil, and that when he says that twenty years is too much, he either thinks the immigration is no evil at all, but, on the contrary, an advantage, or that it is slight evil, not requiring legislative restriction.

JOHN F. SWIFT.

Golden Eagle Hotel, April 6, 1882.

LOCAL SPLINTERS.

Snow still remains upon the tops of the Huachuca mountains. It will be well if it stays there long enough to keep those heights cool all summer, so that when it gets so all-fired hot here one can resort to that locality to find a refrigerator.

The fifth regular meeting of the Burro club will come off to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at the usual time and place. As business of much importance will be acted upon, all resident Borros in good standing are earnestly requested to be present.

The house of the Episcopal rector is about opposite the residence frequented by the Pinarof troupe for rehearsals, and it is said the reason that gentleman made a trip out of town was to obtain a rest from the midnight howlings of this operative troupe.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Mr. Glover has sold out his interest in the American Clothing Co.'s store, the business is in familiar hands, as Messrs. Vizina and Litchfield are now running it. There are no new faces to claim old patronage. The firm name is now American Clothing Company.

The funeral of John Martin, who was killed at the end of the Huachuca Water company's pipe line while removing the end of the pipe, took place this morning from the city undertaker's. The superintendent of the company, Col. J. S. McCoy, and a number of friends attended the remains to the grave.

THERE is probably the largest and best variety of gents' boots and shoes on the shelves in the store of the American Clothing Co.—late Charles Glover & Co.—that is to be found south of San Francisco. Mr. Vizina, manager of the store, says they have more than 240 varieties and styles, and all from the best manufacturers. In future they are going to make this department a specialty.

THE appointment of Deputy Sheriff William H. Breakridge, by the board of supervisors, as sensus marshal is undoubtedly a good one. Mr. Breakridge is a gentleman who has tended strictly to his business, and will discharge the duties of his new office with ability. As soon as he has obtained his necessary bond and other equipments the marshal will commence work, which will probably be within a week.

A MEMBER of the EPITAPH staff had the pleasure of attending last evening a rehearsal of Pinarof by the local troupe, and was much pleased with the degree of correctness which characterized the rendition of the several parts. The amount of time spent in faithfully practicing this opera is considerable, and if the same careful attention is given to all the rehearsals until the piece is put upon the stage they will be received with favor by the public.

The following notice has been issued by

the Tombstone Club:

Attention of the members of the Tombstone Club is respectfully called to the following provision of the by-laws: Under no circumstances shall any resident of Tombstone, not a member of the club, be admitted or brought into the club unless at a reception tendered by the club. Any violation of this rule by any member of the club shall subject him to expulsion, and he may be suspended at once by the board of directors until a meeting of the club can be held. A meeting shall at once be called by the president for his trial. This rule applies equally to card-room and the main room, and will be rigidly enforced. By order of the board of directors.

Who wants to visit your old club?

A GENTLEMAN came into town last evening riding a horse supposed to be the one rode by Wyatt Earp when he left town. Upon the officers making inquiry of the man where and how he came by the horse, they were told that he had met Wyatt outside of town a short distance and that he traded horses with him, getting some boot. A party was organized to go and capture the man who dared to hang on the very verge of town when so badly wanted inside, the lone horseman volunteering to act as guide. Several hours of the night were spent in scouting the country when no signs of the missing man being found the party returned to town feeling better for their ride, even though it was on a wild goose chase.

Cochise County Records.

The following instruments have been filed for record with the county recorder:

DEEDS—REAL ESTATE.

John S. Clark et al., to A. T. Jones, lot 17, block 46; \$175.

City of Tombstone to Cadwell & Stanford, lot 4, block 5, lot 5, block 6; \$475.

DEEDS—MINES.

John A. Church to Tombstone M & M Co., East Side No. 2; \$1.

Andrew J. Mann et al., Asa H. Stebbins 25 Star, etc.; \$600.

Thomas M. Young to L. W. Blinn, 1-6 Aunt Sally; \$300.

W. F. Leslie to R. F. Hafford, 1/2 Mori; \$200.

H. A. Thompson to M. B. Clapp, 1/2 Hawk eye and Little Wonder; \$1.

T. W. Ayles to Tombstone M & M Co., Surprise; \$1.

M. Gray to Thos W. Ayles, Surprise; \$1.

OFF for Sonora.

This morning Captain Richard Ogden, J. G. Mather and A. M. Womble, with a driver and cook, left Tombstone for Basuchuca, Sonora. They went in a three-seated four-horse ambulance, and intend making the trip with comfort to themselves and their team, in about three days down, spend two days at the mines, probably go thence to the Santa Maria com-

pany's mines, down near Arizpe, and return to Tombstone between the 22d and 25th instant. Captain Ogden is negotiating for the Cochise mine at Basuchuca, and, if it suits, he will purchase and put up large works and thus aid in making that camp again what it was in the ages past.

Strike in the Aunt Sally.

There is a block of mineral ground bounded by the East Side on the west, the Mizzen Top on the south, the Alps and Horseshoe on the east, and the San Rafael and Hard Up on the north, that, in our judgment, has no superior in the district, for the same area. This plot of ground is covered by the Independence and Aunt Sally locations. The whole surface shows evidence of strong mineralization underneath, and the limited development being done is proving that the surface indications do not belie the contents of the lower strata of rock. Near the south end of the Independence, a vein of ore was found cropping out near the east side line of that claim and the west line of the Aunt Sally. This vein has a strike northeast and southwest, therefore it enters the Aunt Sally location on its strike and not on its dip. The owners of this location started in about four weeks ago, and have sunk a shaft down to a depth of 20 feet, following the ore from the surface. Last night, when work was suspended, the vein of rich ore was nearly 2 feet wide, with about one foot more of second class, somewhat mixed with porphyry and quartzite from the wall rocks. The ore is carbonate and chloride, contained in a granular quartz of the finest possible texture, and characteristics which indicate great strength in the vein. If this vein continues to develop as finely as they go down upon it, as it has in the past, it will prove the Aunt Sally and Independence equal in value to any mines in the district.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

James C. Burnett, of Charleston, is at the Grand.

Mr. Henry Buck, of Prescott, is registered at the Cosmopolitan.

P. Morse, Esq., and his wife and child are at the Cosmopolitan, from the Chiricahua.

J. D. Kinnear, Esq., came in from Ash Springs yesterday and took rooms at the Cosmopolitan.

Chas. Jacobs, Esq., of San Francisco, arrived to-day at the Grand hotel.

S. R. Martin, Esq., of Philadelphia, went down to Tucson this morning.

Mr. C. K. Pier passed Colon this morning, to arrive in Tombstone to-morrow.

Mr. G. W. Mauk, deputy collector of internal revenue for the district of Arizona, came up from Tucson on official business to-day.

Captain Richard Ogden, an old San Franciscan, but now hailing from New York, arrived in Tombstone yesterday afternoon, en route for Sonora. Captain Ogden was one of the first men who invested in the Ophir mine after the discovery of the Comstock lode, and was an intimate friend of, and associated in many an enterprise with, W. C. Ralston, in that financier's palmy days. Captain Ogden has also been a regular correspondent of the New York Times for twenty-five years or more. His pen will make Tombstone known in eastern circles through the columns of the Times. He leaves with Mr. A. M. Womble and Mr. Mathers, of the Bradshaw, to-morrow morning for Basuchuca, Sonora.

Police Court.

The following business was transacted in Judge Wallace's court this morning:

D. Hutchison and William Carrouthers, arrested by Officer Neagle for disturbing the peace, were each fined \$5 and costs, amounting to \$21.50.

R. Bonfort, arrested on a similar charge, was fined \$5 and costs, amounting to \$21.

The case of Cadwell, charged with an assault, was set for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

L. Martinez, arrested for an assault, was heard at 2 p. m. this afternoon.

Hotel Arrivals.

GRAND.

Proprietor

Chas. S. Nash, Big Bag; Jas. C. Bennett, Charleston; Jacob Osborn, Boston; A. M. Sparks, Chiricahua; Chas. Jacobs, San Francisco; M. N. Wood, Fort Smith.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Proprietor,

C. R. Wild, J. G. Mather, Bradshaw; J. L. Miller, Winchester; Henry Buck, Prescott; Romeo Alvary, Mexico; Charles F. Train, J. D. Kinnear, Gorene Galt, Ash Springs; Mrs. Caghill, J. S. McCafferty, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Cahill and two children, San Francisco; P. Morse, wife and boy, Chiricahua; W. W. Roman, Nevada City; Henry Salisbury, Morse's Mill; W. K. Watson, Six Mile House.

Mr. B. C. Morehouse left this morning for Chicago and the further east, going via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. Mr. Morehouse is an old, old Arizona, having helped to put up the hacienda and reduction works first built in the Santa Rita over twenty years ago. He also built the first flouring mill ever put up in the territory, somewhere down on the Gila river. He has gone east to complete some negotiations that he has on foot for the sale of three different mining properties. We wish him success.

Not for John.

From the Austin Herald.

Somebody was cranky enough to put forward John Mackay, the bonanza king, as aspirant for governor, but it must have been in a spirit of burlesque or something worse. Mackay is smart enough, in fact too smart, to be flattered into any such a trap. Years ago, the writer of this said to him: "You are pretty popular, Mr. Mackay, why don't you go in for the honors of office?" "Me run for office?" said he; "You know I ain't such a d—d fool. I wouldn't take the presidency, or even the governorship of Nevada, if he'd give it to me."

DIED.

RUSSELL.—In 70th st., Apr 11, 1882, at 2 p. m. George T. Russell, aged 82 years.